

PART III—Section 3

NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, KOLAR GOLD,
FIELD SANITARY BOARD.

Notification dated 2nd April 1946.

No. M1. C. 490—45-46. It is proposed to amend the existing Bye-laws relating to Dangerous and Offensive Trades appearing on page 20 of the Sanitary Board Rules and Bye-Laws, to the extent indicated below. Any person having any objection in respect of the proposed amendments may prefer the same in writing, to the undersigned within a month from the date of publication of this notification in the *Mysore Gazette* :—

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

(Under Section 35 (2) (a) of the Mysore Mines Act read with Section 36 thereof).

I. Substitute the following for the existing Bye-law No. XIV:—

XIV. 1. These Bye-laws, are called "the Dangerous and Offensive Trades Bye-laws."

2. In these Bye-laws, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

(a) Dangerous trade means the business of storing for sale:—

- 1 Firewood
- 2 Hay, straw or any other dried fodder for cattle
- 3 Coal, Charcoal
- 4 Cotton
- 5 Kerosene oil in godowns
- 6 Petroleum in godowns
- 7 Kerosene oil in tanks
- 8 Petroleum in tanks
- 9 Calcium carbide in bulk

(b) Offensive trade means the business of:—

- 1 Boiling or storing offal, blood, bones, or rags
- 2 Storing hides, horns or skins
- 3 Tanning
- 4 Dyeing
- 5 Washing or drying wool or hair
- 6 Making or manufacturing bricks
- 7 Selling old clothes
- 8 Depositing or washing soiled cloths
- 9 Making or manufacturing of tiles, pottery or other earthenware or lime.
- 10 Manufacturing oil by boiling
- 11 Camphor boiling
- 12 Soap making
- 13 Using any place as a cart stand
- 14 Using any place as a smithy
- 15 Using any place as rice, oil, spinning, weaving or other mill wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used to work the same or as a factory as defined in the Mysore Factories Act.
- 16 Using any place for the following purposes:—

- (i) as a livery or hack stable, cattle shed or yard in which 20 sheep or goats or ten head of cattle, or ten pigs are kept or, allowed to be together,
- (ii) Dairy or bake-house

(c) Manager means the person under whose authority or control or for whose benefit a dangerous or offensive trade is carried on whether such person is the proprietor of the business or the agent in charge thereof,

3. The manager of every place used for the purpose of a dangerous or offensive trade as defined in Clause 2 above shall not use it as such without obtaining a license from the President thereof. The license so granted shall expire on the 30th June of the official year, during which it was issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee provided always where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall whether the application is eventually granted or refused be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal; provided that in the case of factories as defined in the Factories Act, the license shall not be restricted to any-time limit.

4. The fees leviable on licenses to carry on dangerous or offensive trades shall be as follows:—

(a) Dangerous trades:—

- (i) For each class of business, except storing kerosene oil or petroleum and firewood, Rs. 5 per annum.
- (ii) Firewood: Rs. 15 Do
- (iii) Rupees 2 per 1,000 gallons on the capacity of each godown or tank in which kerosene oil or petroleum is stored subject to a minimum of Rs. 14 per annum. The storage capacity of the building shall be calculated at the rate of 10 gallons per 3 cubic feet and shall be written on the outside of the tank.

(b) Offensive trades:—

- (i) For each class of business or each kiln, or furnace for bricks, pottery, tiles, lime, camphor boiling, etc., Rs. 5 per annum, and for private cart-stands as follows:—

First class stands, Rs. 25, 2nd class Rs. 15 per annum, the classification being made by the President.

(ii) For each factory, Rs. 50

NOTE:—In the case of hand made bricks, the license fee shall be Rs. 5 for kiln of 100,000 bricks or a fraction thereof.

(iii) For each Bakehouse, Rs. 10

(iv) For each class of business referred to in clause (b) (16) (i), Rs. 2 per annum.

5. No such license will be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for the trade to be carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the persons residing in, or resorting to, the neighbourhood.

In the case of factories as defined in the Factories Act, they shall be permitted only on such sites as the Sanitary Board approve.

6. Every manager as aforesaid shall keep the place licensed for the purpose open between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. and 5-30 P.M., to inspection by the President, Vice-President, Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector, or a Police Inspector on any authorised subordinate of the Sanitary Board and shall afford every facility for such inspection.

7. Every such manager shall be bound to furnish to the President, whenever called on to do so, such statistics as show the quantity of the goods received, stored, manufactured, sold or exported by him.

8. In the case of dangerous trades:—

(i) Every manager shall so store his goods as to admit of free ingress and egress for the removal of the goods and for quenching a fire, if any, should break out.

(ii) He shall not cause or suffer any cover made of combustible materials to be erected or placed over or adjoining any such goods.

(iii) He shall at all times keep the premises clean and dry to the satisfaction of the President, Vice-President or the Medical Officer of Health.

(iv) He shall not allow smoking or the introduction of fire or open light into the premises and he shall always store sufficient quantity of water to quench fire if one should break out, in places where goods 5 to 9 mentioned in Bye-law 2 (a) are stored. No artificial light except an electric light or a lamp constructed on Sir Humphrey Devy's principle shall be allowed.

(v) He shall carry out his trade in such a way as not to make his premises a source of danger or nuisance to the persons residing in, or resorting to, the neighbourhood.

(vi) He shall comply with any requisition from the President, Vice-President or the Medical Officer of Health, contained in a notice for the total or partial removal from the premises of the aforesaid goods, or the removal of any other combustible materials not intended for sale or for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions.

9. In the case of offensive trades as defined in Bye-law 2 (b):—

(i) The trades mentioned in Bye-law 2 (b) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (10), (11) and (12), shall not be carried on in any locality which is less than 2 furlongs distant from a cluster of 25 dwelling houses or less than half a mile distant from a group of 50 dwelling houses, and the premises shall not have less than 35 per cent of window area as compared with the total floor space of storing and working rooms.

(ii) Every manager shall confine his trade to be carried on strictly in the place shown in the license.

(iii) He shall store or convey all offensive and noxious material in proper air-tight receptacles provided with effective and tight lids.

(iv) He shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours emitted during the process of the trade either by proper ventilation or other suitable means, the manner in which and place to which all refuse matter may be transported being determined by the President.

(v) He shall keep the floor of the premises in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid, filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereupon.

(vi) He shall provide the premises with proper drains and shall always keep them in good order.

(vii) He shall cause the premises to be cleaned at the close of every working day.

(viii) He shall not allow any refuse or waste matter whether solid or liquid, which is likely to be a source of danger or nuisance, to be deposited in or around the premises but shall have it removed daily in such manner as may be determined, all refuse liquids whether hot or cold being subjected

to such process of fermentation or purification as might in individual cases be prescribed by the President, before being let into any sewer, drain, water course, or place, whether public or private.

(ix) The President shall adopt such other precautions as are necessary to prevent danger or nuisance to the public from the use to which the premises are put.

(x) The President shall comply with any requisition from the President, Vice-President or Medical Officer of Health, contained in a notice for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions and for promoting the health of the persons employed in such trades.

10. The President shall have power to suspend or withdraw any license granted for a dangerous or offensive trade whenever he deems such a course necessary in the interest of the convenience and safety of the public generally or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to the neighbourhood of the premises covered by such license or whenever the conditions of a license are not obeyed.

11. The license to be granted for dangerous and offensive trades shall be in the following form and shall be subject to such conditions as are noted therein.

The manager of every place used for any of the purposes aforesaid shall apply to the President for a license within the first month of every official year, or, in the case of a place to be opened for any such purpose, 30 days prior to such opening.

13. Whoever, without such license or after a license has been refused, cancelled, or suspended, uses or permits to be used any place for any of the said purposes, or infringes any of the conditions under which license is granted, shall be deemed to have committed a breach of the rules and shall be liable in addition to the punishment prescribed in Section 36 of the Mysore Mines Act, to a continual fine, not exceeding Rs. 5 a day, or, every day after conviction during which the offence is continued.

II. Omit items Nos. 7, 11, 14, 15 and 17 appearing in the schedule appended to G. O. No. 6449—L. B. 161-13-4, dated

19th February 1915 (page 25 of the Rules and Bye-Laws of the Sanitary Board and renumber the list.)

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K. G. DUTT, *President*.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, CITY MUNICIPAL OFFICE, MYSORE.

Notification dated 18th April 1946.

No. M5. C. 631-184—44. It is hereby notified for the information of the public under Section 67 of the City Municipalities Act that the revised octroi Bye-laws of the Mysore City Municipality approved by Government in their Order No. L. 10361-2—Ml. 106-45-36, dated 5th April 1946 shall come into force with effect from 15th May 1946.

The levy of octroi on tobacco will continue as usual till the receipt of final Orders of Government in the matter.

The revised Bye-laws are open for inspection at the Municipal Office or in the Octroi Office during office hours.

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R. RAMACHANDRA RAO BHOMBRE,
President.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND RETURNING OFFICER, MINOR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, MIRLE.

Notification dated 18th April 1946

Whereas Mr. M. T. Thimme Gowda, elected Member of Mirle Minor Municipal Council, having ceased to be a member under section 9 (2) (c) of Minor Municipal Act 1933, a Bye-election to be held to fill up the abovesaid vacancy on 18th May 1946 from 8-30 A.M. to 11-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M. at the Municipality.

The calendar of events in connection with the bye-election and the electoral may be had at Mirle Municipal Office during the office hours on working days.

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V. SHANKARAPPA, *President and R. O.*